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the Utopians and Marx and paying tribute to the services of the Fabians. These chapters are notable for the clearness with which they recognize the political and social reorganization that must accompany any progress toward a socialistic system. There are two interesting and ingenious chapters of speculation as to what life would be like under socialism. Apparently men will live pretty much as they do now, except that they will be healthier, happier, more efficient and less worried; it is easy to make men so on paper. The only persons whom the book need make thoroughly unhappy are Mr. Mallock and the simon-pure Marxists.

Mr. Wells has written an excellent book, though not a perfect one. Some of his difficulties he slurs over instead of meeting them squarely. He seems to over-emphasize the destruction overtaking the middle class. He paints the socialist agitation in colors rather too quiet, and tones down its extravagances a bit unjustifiably, if we are to view his book as representative of the whole movement. But his work in picturing the essential elements in socialism and in indicating its goal, as seen by an unusually clear-headed socialist, leaves little to be desired. The book is good-tempered, fair, sane and well written. The best thing to do with such books is to read them.

H. R. MUSSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Westlake, John. *International Law.* Two vols. Pp. xxvi, 690. **Price,** 9s. each. Cambridge: University Press; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, American Agents.

Prof. Westlake has given us an excellent compendium on international law. He has not attempted an exhaustive and technical treatise, but rather a general work, which would appeal both to university students, publicists and that widening circle of the reading public interested in international questions. The first volume is devoted to the law of peace; the second volume to the law of war and of neutrality.

The distinguishing characteristic of Prof. Westlake's work is that he has succeeded in emancipating himself from the insular prepossessions which have heretofore characterized so many of the British works on international law. His work indicates not only a thorough acquaintance with the details of international practice, but also a broad philosophical grasp and a rare ability to coordinate facts in such way as clearly to illustrate general principles.

The author's treatment of the equality of states is particularly interesting and instructive. With great clearness and precision he shows the gradual growth of the European Concert and its influence on the general doctrine of equality. He also shows an excellent grasp of the broader bearings of the Monroe Doctrine, which he rightly judges, not as a rule of international law, but as a principle of American policy.

The work also contains two exceedingly valuable chapters on international arbitration (Vol. I, page 332), and on the Hague Conference of

1907 (Vol II, page 266). In these two chapters the author presents concisely the progress that has been made during recent decades.

While this work cannot be said to present the subject from a new point of view, it is in many respects the most satisfactory summary of the present status of international law available to English speaking students.

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